Queenslander Pictorial PEACE

"Observer" Office, 3.30 p.m.

EXTRA SPECIAL

BRITAIN STRIKES.

WAR DECLARED AGAINST GERMANY.

MELBOURNE, August 5.

GREAT BRITAIN HAS DECLARED WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

PRIME MINISTER OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCES THE OUTBREAK OF WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND GERMANY. MR. COOK ADDED: "AUSTRALIA IS NOW AT WAR."

£100,000,000 IN 10 MINUTES.

COMMONS PASSES SUPPLY.

LONDON, Tuesday.

The House of Commons passed all the outstanding votes of Supply amounting to £100,000,000 in 10 minutes. It is rumoured that the Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman (Financial Secretary to the Treasury) has resigned.

"WE COULDN'T STAND BY."

SIR EDWARD GREY'S DECLARATION.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Sir Edward Grey spoke in the House of Commons for an hour and a half. When he said, the documents were French and German Ambassadors that if war were forced on France British public opinion would rally on France.

"My own feeling," Sir Edward Grey went on, "is that if a foreign fleet came and battered the undefended coasts of France we couldn't stand by. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) With this thing going on under our very eyes we could not stand with arms folded, looking dispassionately, and doing nothing. That, I believe, is the feeling of this country."

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

STEPS TOWARDS WAR.

AMBASSADORS WITHDRAWN.

STATE OF SIEGE DECLARED.

CARPENTIER AS A SOLDIER.

PARIS, Tuesday.

The German Ambassador to France has been instructed to demand passports for his return to Germany.

France has similarly instructed M. Cambon, its Ambassador at Berlin.

The Cabinet Council is sitting at the Elysee.

M. Poincare (the President) has signed a decree declaring France and Algeria to be in a state of siege. The position will be maintained throughout the war.

The mobilisation of Paris between the ages of 20 years and 45 years is rapidly disappearing. Many shops and business houses have closed. The great public services are becoming less available for private purposes.

Carpentier's boxing engagements are likely to be cancelled, as he is required to serve in the army.

HOW THE FIRST NEWS CAME TO QUEENSLAND.

Fac simile of the late news page of the "Observer" extra special edition, issued at 4.5 p.m. on Wednesday, August 5, 1914.

THE THEATRE AT WEIMAR, GERMANY, WHERE THE PEACE TREATY WAS RATIFIED BY THE GERMAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ON JULY 10, 1919.

HOW THE WAR BEGAN AND ENDED.

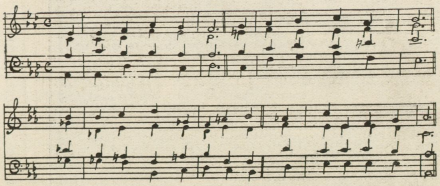
The first intimation that a state of war existed between Germany and England was given in Queensland in an extra special edition of the "Observer," issued at 4.5 p.m. on Wednesday, August 5, when a message from Melbourne was published, stating that "The Prime Minister officially announces the outbreak of war between England and Germany. Mr. Cook added: 'Australia is now at war.'"

Two days afterwards, 4.45 p.m. on Friday, August 7, another special edition announced that the Imperial authorities had "gratefully accepted Australia's offer" to send 20,000 men to take part in the war.

BRISBANE CITIZENS RALLYING AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE ON NOVEMBER 12, 1918, TO CELEBRATE THE SIGNING OF THE ARMISTICE.

VESPER HYMN.

(Written specially for the commemoration of Peace, 1919, by the late T. G. Rabbets.)



For all that makes life fair
We give Thee grateful praise;
For Peace at last, with peril past,
We'll thank Thee all our days.

Be near to those who mourn,
And comfort all in pain;
Give perfect rest to souls distressed;
For Jesu's sake, Amen.

"Observer" Office, 4.45 p.m.

COMMONWEALTH OFFER ACCEPTED.

20,000 AUSTRALIANS.

SPLENDID INDIAN OFFER.

ITALY STANDS FAST.

AN INCIDENT IN MORETON BAY.

AUSTRALIA'S OFFER.

GRATEFULLY ACCEPTED.

SEND AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE.

MELBOURNE, August 7.

The Governor-General has received a cable from the imperial authorities: "Gratefully accept Australia's offer to send 20,000 men to this country."

The Prime Minister (Mr. Cook) states that he proposed to send the troops at the earliest possible opportunity.

Mr. Cook is inviting the Premiers of all the States to meet him on Monday to discuss the present situation in all its bearings. He has also invited Mr. Fisher to be present.

INDIAN OFFERS.

LOYAL NATIVES.

SIMLA, Thursday.

The Nizam of Hyderabad and the Maharajah of Bahawar have offered to serve with their troops and all resources. The native papers praise loyal words.

A CLEAR CONSCIENCE!

BRITAIN WILL NOT BETRAY FRIENDS.

portiers are discussing the possibility of the Government securing the supply. To the canned goods trade there is a decided limit, the increase in prices being up to 20 per cent. A fish famine is likely, owing to the conditions in the North of England. The Lord Mayor of Liverpool has appealed against the selfish buying of food.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith appealed to the prosperous classes to economise in the consumption of meat and foodstuffs generally in the interests of the poorer citizens.

ITALY STILL NEUTRAL.

WAR WILL NOT ALTER IT.

ROME, Thursday.

Signor Giolitti (Premier of Italy) has assured the Right Hon. Sir James Rennell Rodd (British Ambassador at Rome) that Great Britain's participation in the war would not alter Italy's neutrality.

IN BRITAIN.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR GONE.

LONDON, Thursday.

The newspapers eulogise Sir Edward Grey's despatches as an ample vindication of Britain's ultimatum.

LONDON, Thursday.

Count Lichnowsky, the German Ambassador, left London quietly.

LONDON, Thursday.

Mr. A. C. Carmichael (Minister for Education in New South Wales) will sail in the steamer Nestor on Monday.

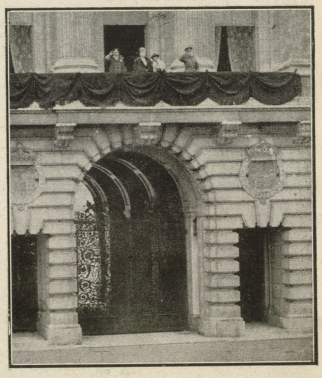
LONDON, Thursday.

The Admiralty has accepted the offer of the Duke of Sutherland of Dunrobin Castle as a central coastal base for the North Sea Fleet.

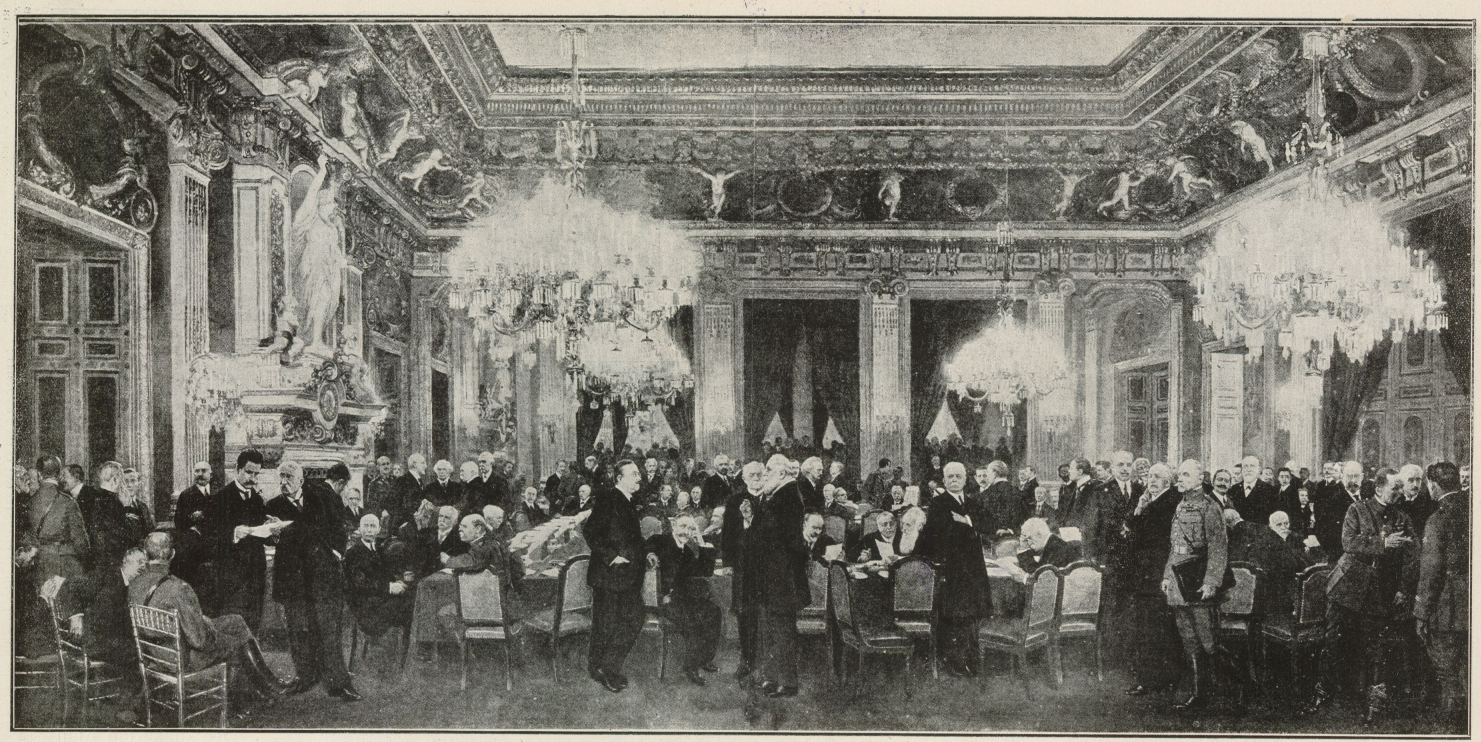
The Protestant Unionists at South-street Mission cheered Mr Redmond and the Nationalist Volunteers for co-operating.

HOW AUSTRALIA JOINED IN THE WAR.

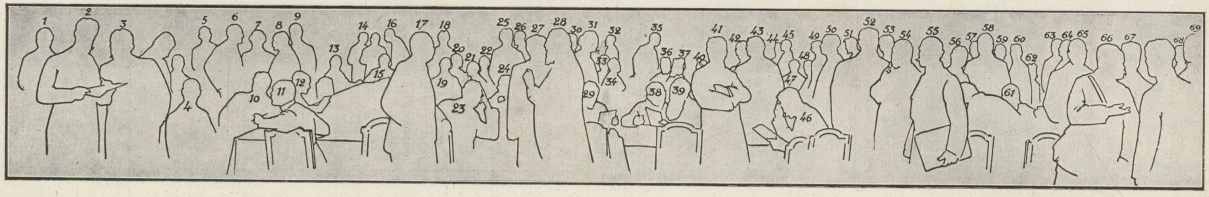
Fac simile of the late news page of the "Observer" war special, issued at 4.45 p.m. on August 7.



THE KING AND QUEEN ACKNOWLEDGING THE CHEERS OF THE PEOPLE FROM THE BALCONY OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE ON THE DAY OF THE ARMISTICE WITH GERMANY, NOVEMBER 11, 1918.



A PLENARY SESSION OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE IN THE CLOCK HALL, PALACE OF VERSAILLES, NEAR PARIS.
(From a drawing in "L'Illustration" by M. Jules Simont.—See key below.)



NAMES OF THE DELEGATES.

1. M DUTASTA (Secretary-General, France).
2. M. Ph. BERTHELOT (France).
3. M. PICHON (France).
4. COLONEL E. M. HOUSE (U.S.A.).
5. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HANKEY (Britain).
6. PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON (U.S.A.).
7. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE (Premier of Britain).
8. M. CLEMENCEAU (Premier of France).
9. Mr. A. J. BALFOUR (Britain).
10. Mr. H. M. WHITE (U.S.A.).
11. GENERAL BLISS (U.S.A.).
12. Mr. R. LANSING (U.S.A.).
13. LORD MILNER (Britain).
14. Mr. A. BONAR LAW (Britain).
15. Mr. G. N. BARNES (Britain).
16. LORD ROBERT CECIL (Britain).
17. M. ANDRE TARDIEU (France).
18. SIR ROBERT BORDEN (Canada).
19. PRINCE CHAROON (Siam).
20. SIR JOSEPH WARD (New Zealand).
21. Mr. PHYA BIBADH KOSHA (Siam).
22. Mr. W. M. HUGHES (Prime Minister of Australia).
23. M. L. L. KLOTZ (France).
24. M. BENES (Czecho-Slovak Republic).
25. M. BRATIANO (Roumania).
26. GENERAL BOTHA (South Africa).
27. M. CAMBON (France).
28. M. BOURGEOIS (France).
29. M. VESNITCH (Serbia).
30. M. DMOWSKI (Poland).
31. M. PADEREWSKI (President of Poland).
32. LIEUT.-GENERAL SMUTS (S. Africa).
33. Mr. W. F. MASSEY (New Zealand).
34. M. BURGOS (Panama Republic).
35. MAHARAJAH OF BIKANIR (India).

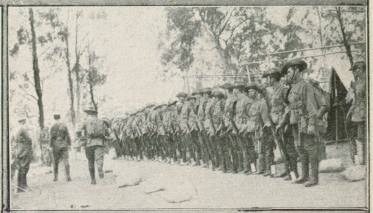
KEY TO M. SIMONT'S DRAWING OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE IN SESSION.

36. LORD SINHA (India).
37. The EMIR FAYCAL (Hedjaz, Arabia).
38. M. TRUMBITCH (Serbia).
39. M. PACHITCH (Serbia).
40. M. HAIDAR (Hedjaz).
41. SIGNOR ORLANDO (Premier of Italy).
42. Dr. MONITZ (Portugal).
43. Dr. VILLELA (Portugal).
44. Mr. MATSUI (Japan).
45. BARON MAKINO (Japan).
46. BARON SONNINO (Italy).
47. MARQUIS SAIONJI (Japan).
48. SENOR DORN Y DE ALSUA (Ecuador).
49. Mr. C. D. B. KING (Liberia).
50. Mr. CALDERON (Peru).
51. M. MANTOUX (interpreter).
52. MARQUIS SALVAGO RAGGI (Italy).
53. Mr GUILBAUD (Hayti).
54. SIGNOR BARZILAI (Italy).
55. MARSHAL FOCH (France).
56. M. POLITIS (Greece).
57. SENOR BLANCO (Uraguay).
58. M. VENIZELOS (Greece).
59. Mr. LOU TSENG TSIANG (China).
60. Mr. SAO KE ALFRED SZE (China).
61. SENOR DE BUSTAMANTE (Cuba).
62. SENOR MONTES (Bolivia).
63. SENOR MENDES (Guatemala).
64. SENHOR O. DE MAGALHAES (Brazil).
65. M. VANDERVELDE (Belgium).
66. GENERAL WEYGAND (France).
67. M. HYMANS (Belgium).
68. SENHOR E. PESSOA (Brazil).
69. M. VAN DEN HEUVEL (Belgium).

QUEENSLAND LANDMARKS IN THE WAR.

The rush to the colours; volunteers enlisting at Enoggera Camp.

Breaking in the raw material.

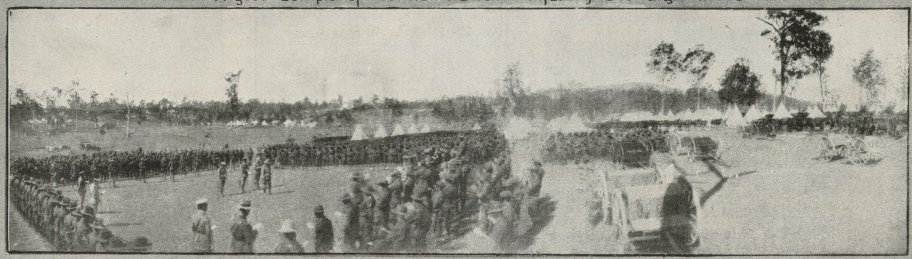


A kit inspection parade.

Marching to the front.

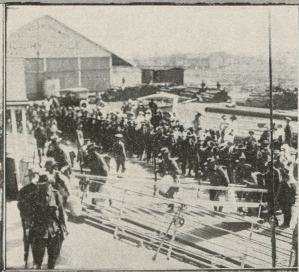
Serried ranks of trained men.

A good sample of the men we sent—Infantry and Light Horse.

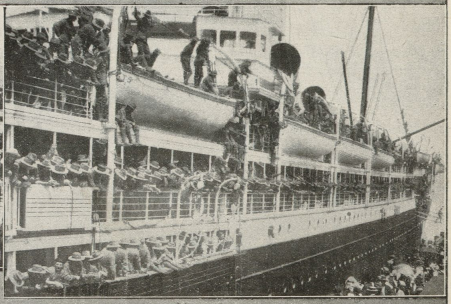


Enoggera Camp on the Sunday before the first contingent embarked.

Expeditionary Force men marching through Brisbane.



On Pinkenba Wharf, bound for Egypt.



The farewell.

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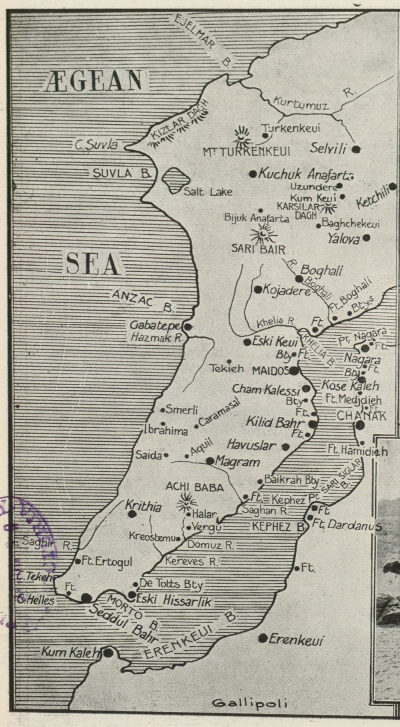
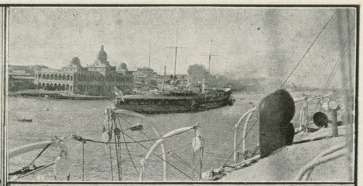
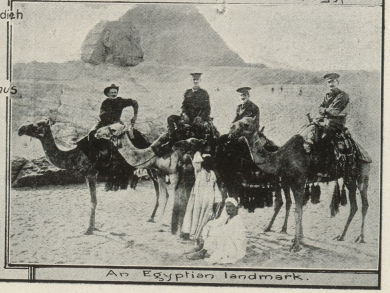



Port Said, the gateway to Egypt.

Queenslanders in camp at Ma'adi, Egypt.

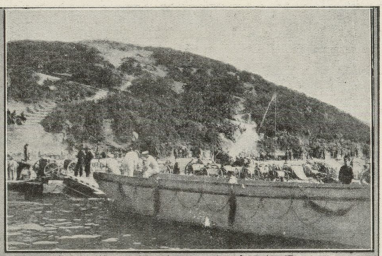

An Egyptian landmark.

Australian Headquarters in London

Australians in a front trench in France

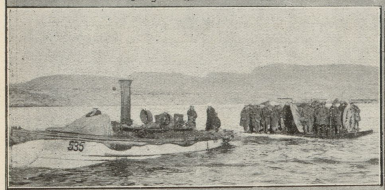
A sample of war-worn France

Crossing to the Dardanelles


Australians landing north of Gaba Tepe

Charging the Turkish trenches

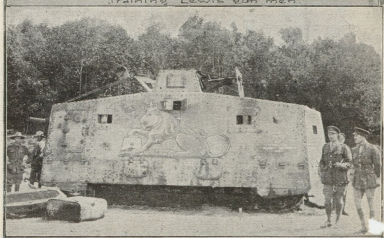
Dugouts on the hill at Gaba Tepe stormed by the Australians


The evacuation of Gallipoli

The last view of Gallipoli; stores burning on shore

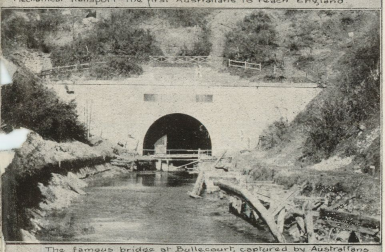
Collecting Australian wounded in a Flanders battle

Training Lewis gun men

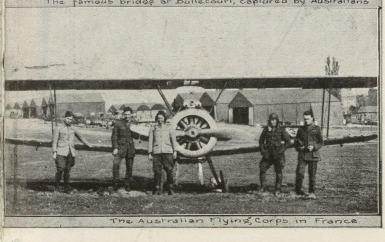

A souvenir of France—German tank bagged by Australians

s in the War.

Mechanical Transport—the first Australians to reach England.



The famous bridge at Bullecourt, captured by Australians.



The Australian Flying Corps in France.

Thirty miles east of Suez—The desert campaign.

The battlefield of Romani.

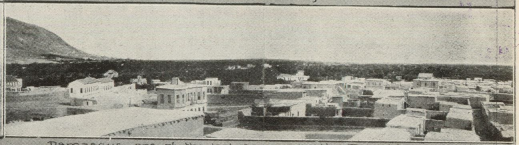
Turkish trenches at El Arish.

Wells at El Arish.

In the hills near Jerusalem.

Turkish machine-gunners.

Sand cart ambulance.



Damascus, one of the last scenes in the Palestine campaign.

Territory in France captured by Australians.

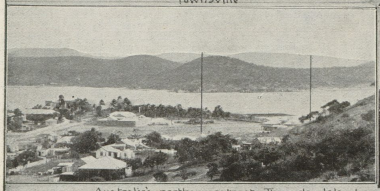
Australian siege train at work.

The first hospital transport to return to Brisbane.

A memento of hospital life in "Blighty."

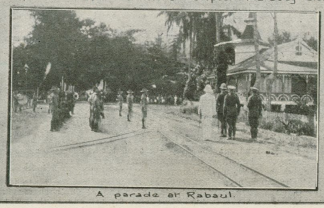
The first Queenslanders under arms—The Kennedy Regiment leaving Townsville.

The Kanowna leaving Townsville with the first tropical force.

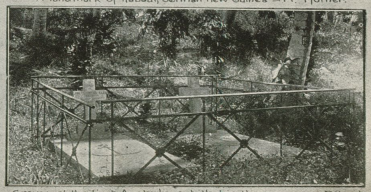


Australia's northern outpost—Thursday Island.

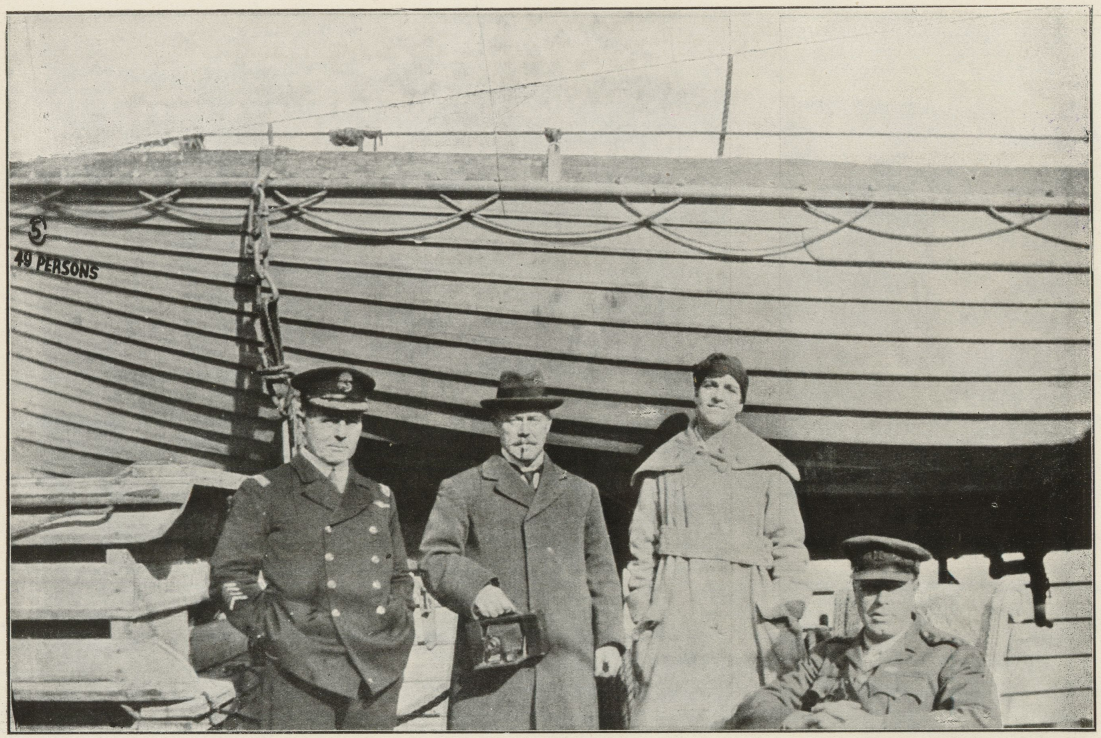
A landmark of Rabaul, German New Guinea—Mt. Mother.



A parade at Rabaul.

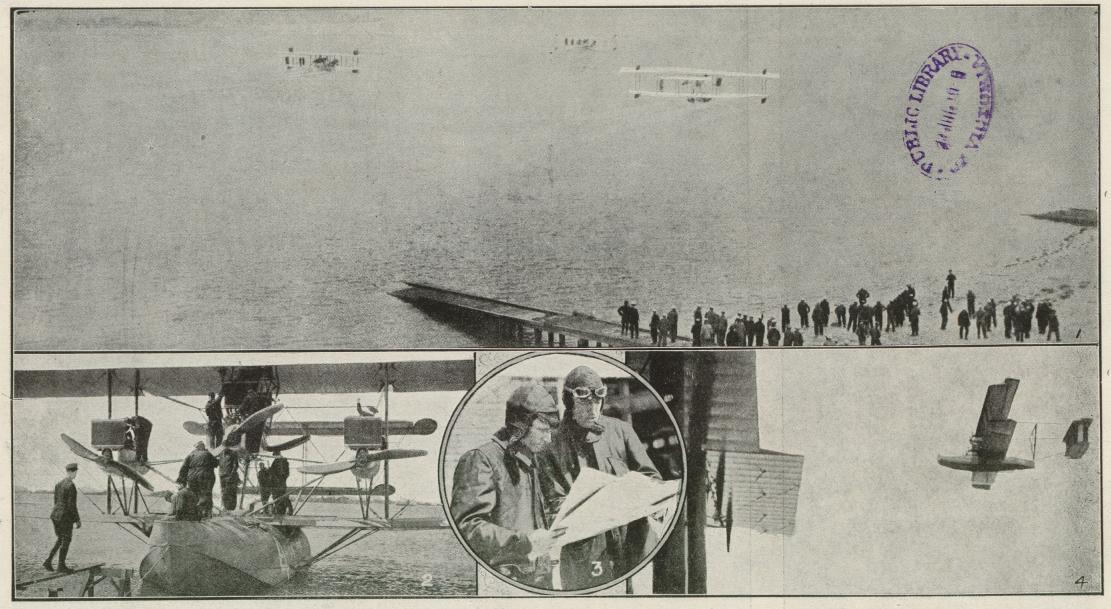


Graves of the first Australians killed in the war, near Rabaul.



AN ANZAC BOAT.

An Anzac boat (No. 5), belonging to H.M.T. Devanha, which was present at the landing of the Anzacs on April 25, 1915. The boat was hit by a shell near the water line. Dr. Merrington, who returned on the Devanha, has already suggested that the trophy, of such historic importance, should be secured by Australia. Our print shows standing in front of the boat: Capt. Randall, R.N.R., commander of the Devanha, Capt. Hickey, who commanded the Devanha during the war, Sister M. Livingston, and (seated) Chaplain Colonel E. N. Merrington.



THE FIRST AERIAL CROSSING OF THE ATLANTIC.—ATTEMPT OF THREE AMERICAN SEAPLANES.

(1) The three NC boats taxying across the water at Rockaway Beach, Long Island, at the very start of the epoch-making flight that was planned to take them across the Atlantic from America to the British Isles by way of Halifax, St. John's, Trepassey Bay, the Azores, Lisbon, and Queenstown. The flagship, NC3, under Commander Towers, is in the centre of this photograph. At the left is the NC1, under Lieutenant Commander Bellinger. And at the right is the NC4, under Commander Read, the only one that lasted beyond the Azores. (2) Tuning up the NC4 for the first part of her Transatlantic flight. This photograph shows the three propellers and the machinery that enabled the big seaplane to maintain an average speed of eighty-one knots from Newfoundland to the Azores. (3) Commander Albert C. Read, of the NC4, and the pilot, lieutenant Walter Hinton, going over one of their charts for the Transatlantic flight. Commander Read is an Annapolis graduate. He was put in charge of the Naval Air Station at Miami, Florida, in October, 1917. Lieutenant Hinton, who piloted the NC4, was an enlisted man, who became an ensign in March, 1918. (4) This photograph of the NC4 was taken sixty miles out at sea on the first leg of the ocean flight, from a smaller seaplane, the F5. The NC4 was the first of the navy planes to reach the Azores, and the only one to start from there to Europe, which was reached safely.—New York "Independent."

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NURSE EDITH CAVELL'S "HOMECOMING."

The remains of the late Nurse Edith Cavell were returned to England a few weeks ago to be interred in the cemetery at her home town, Norwich. Bluejackets conveyed the coffin (draped with the Union Jack) along the pier at Dover, whence it was carried on a gun carriage with military honours to its temporary resting place prior to being sent by train to Norwich. Behind the catafalque are Miss Scott Cavell (sister), Dr. Wainwright (brother-in-law), and Mrs. Wainwright (sister). —Central News photo.

THE NEW ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL AT ROSEMOUNT, BRISBANE.

Through the efforts of the Brisbane Wattle Day League, this hospital has been built and equipped. —F. W. Thiel photo.

THREE LEADING OFFICERS OF THE WATTLE DAY LEAGUE.

Mrs. F. Pani (founder), Mr. G. K. Seabrook (president), and Mrs. Colin Campbell (secretary). —F. W. Thiel photo.

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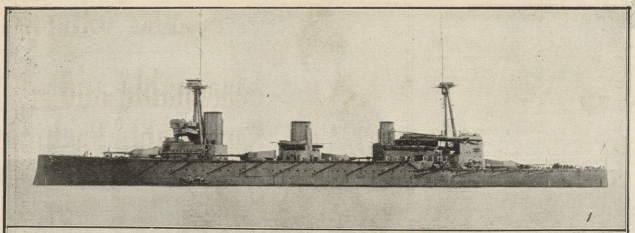
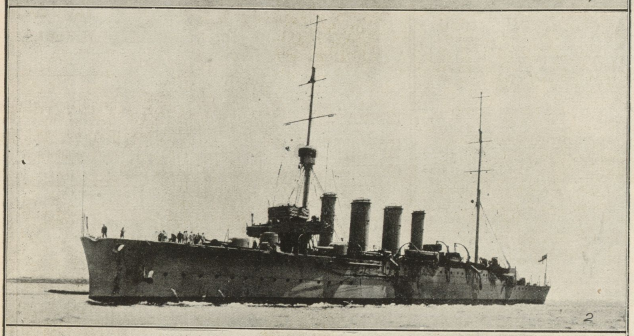
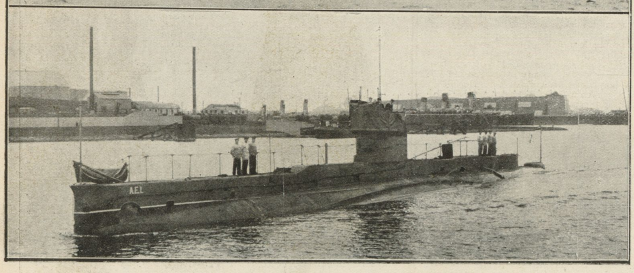




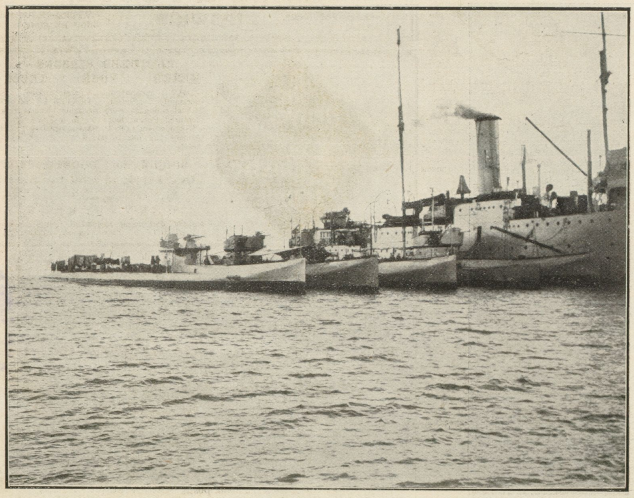


THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY'S PART IN THE WAR.

(1) H.M.A.S. Australia, flagship of the Australian Navy, which did excellent work in the Pacific and with the Grand Fleet in the North Sea. (2) H.M.A. light cruiser Sydney, which sank the German light cruiser Emden at the Cocos-Keeling Islands on November, 1914. (3) H.M.A. submarine AE1, which disappeared mysteriously in New Guinea waters in 1914. AE2, a sister boat, successfully dived under a mine field, and entered the Dardanelles, but was afterwards disabled and captured, with her crew, by the Turks.

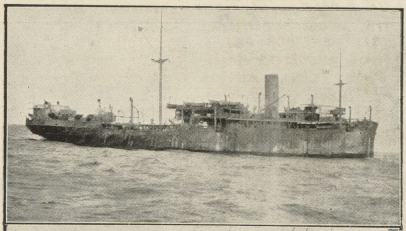
LEST WE FORGET.

(1) An Anzac Day commemoration in Albert-square, Brisbane. (2) The Governor presenting war medals to returned Queensland soldiers. (3) Returned wounded soldiers welcomed by citizens of Brisbane on arrival.



THE LATEST ADDITIONS TO OUR NAVY.

H.M.A.S. Platypus in Moreton Bay, escorting five of the seven new submarines of the J class, presented by the Imperial Government to the Australian Navy. —King Arnold photo.



A TEST OF AUSTRALIAN COURAGE.

The troopship Ballarat, crowded with Australian soldiers, was torpedoed and slowly sank on Anzac Day. The soldiers showed the greatest sang froid, and joked and sang and held a mock auction sale of the ship as she settled down. Every man was saved.